

The Watchman and Southron.

The SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established 1850.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

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longer will be made at reduced rates.

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serve private interests will be charged

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will be charged for.

COTTON CROP POOR.

Commercial Appeal's Estimate is

That It Can Not Be More Than 75

Per Cent of Acreage.

Memphis, Tenn., July 24.—The

Commercial Appeal will tomorrow

print this summary of cotton crop

conditions:

"The week gives mixed and rather

uncertain returns from the cotton

fields. Considerable improvement at-

tendant upon dry weather is shown

in Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi

and Arkansas, while northern Louisi-

ana is rounding into a state of fair

promise.

"The Carolinas and Georgia suffered

from heavy rains early in the

week, so that little cultivation was

done on the later days, while Texas

and Oklahoma, without rain, are ap-

proaching a time when the crop may

suffer. In fact, some loss has already

been sustained in southern and south-

western Texas.

"In the central and eastern States

the crop is being 'laid by' in a rather

poor condition, some of the fields still

being very grassy. Ten days without

rain would permit of a rather consid-

erable improvement, but the crop has

received much less work than it

would have gotten with 'normal

weather. The plant remains small

and seems late. It has put on little

fruit, and in many places has not be-

gun to bloom freely. Estimates on

condition seldom run higher than 75

per cent, and are often below this.

There are limited districts in all the

Valley and Atlantic States, however,

that give a good account."

SUED FOR BREACH OF FAITH.

James R. Keene is Charged With

Conspiracy to Ruin Firm Financial-

ly and Brokers Made Party.

New York, July 24.—Lawyers for

the bankrupt stock exchange house of

Lathrop, Haskins & Co., which went

down last January in the collapse of

the Columbus and Hocking Coal and

Iron pool, made public today the fact

that papers had been filed in the

county clerk's office yesterday, bring-

ing suit against James R. Keene, the

millionaire horseman and speculator

for alleged conspiracy with Hopper

and Sternbach, his brokers, to ruin

RACE WON BY CURTISS.

Curtiss Defeats Mars in Aviation

Flight of Five Miles at the Omaha

Meet.

Omaha, Neb., July 24.—Ten thou-

sand people witnessed the second

day's flight at the Omaha aviation

meet. Eleven aeroplane flights were

made during the afternoon, a five

mile race between Glenn H. Curtiss

and J. C. Mars, furnishing the most

spectacular feature of the day. Cur-

tiss rose 200 feet in the air and while

at that height Mars sailed away, the

two starting on even terms. Three

times they flew around the big field

and finished with Curtiss slightly in

the lead.

MORE WARM WEATHER.

Prophet Says That People of This

Part of Country May Expect High

Temperature.

Washington, July 24.—This week

will be one of high temperature

throughout the greater part of the

country east of the Rocky Mountains

and in the extreme Southwest, ac-

cording to the forecast of Willis L.

Moore, chief of the weather bureau.

The general pressure over the North

American continent and the oceans,

indicate that this condition will pre-

vail.

FREIGHT RATES UNFAIR.

Rockingham People Allege That Sat-

isfactory Routes and Charges Are

Refused by Railroads.

Washington, July 21.—That sat-

isfactory through routes and joint rates

between Rockingham, N. C., and vari-

ous points in South Carolina not only

do not exist but are refused by the

railroads is the burden of a complaint

filed today with the interstate com-

merce commission. The complaint

was instituted by the manufacturers'

freight department of Rockingham,

N. C., representing the cotton mills at

that place, against the Seaboard Air

Line railway, and the Atlantic Coast

Line railway. It is explained that the

rates charged by the carriers on cot-

ton piece goods from Rockingham to

points in South Carolina are unrea-

sonable and discriminatory, because

the railroads refuse to establish

through routes and joint rates. The

commission is requested to require the

railroads to establish through routes

and joint rates and schedules of

charges that are lower than the present

rates.

BUCK COMPANY COMES OVER.

Announces End of Fight With Orga-

nized Labor.

St. Louis, Mo., July 23.—Formal

announcement was made tonight by

J. T. Templeton, secretary of the

Buck Stove and Range Company, of

the end of the fight with organized

labor. The employees of the plant

are to be organized. The secretary,

however, did not state if the present

workmen would be required to join

the union.

The announcement in part says:

"The present management is, and

COTTON BILLS OF LADING.

LONDON BANKERS WISH AMERI-

CAN BANKS' GUARANTEE.

Situation May Become Acute Should

A Plan Mutually Agreeable Not Be

Adopted—Refusal of American

Banks to Comply Would Imme-

diately Place South's Cotton Busi-

ness on Cash Basis, Draining Coun-

try's Monetary Centres.

New Orleans, La., July 24.—With

the harvesting of the South's cotton

already begun in the earlier sections,

and the time fast approaching when

the crop will begin to move in even

the more Northern States, Southern

bankers and business men are now

hard at work on the problem pre-

sented them by the recent decision of

London bankers in connection with

cotton bills of lading, that beginning

in November, American cotton bills

of lading shall be negotiable only

when they are guaranteed by an

American banking institution. This

action grew out of the frauds alled-

ged to have been perpetrated through

forged bills of lading, and Southern

cotton men realize that commercial

consequences of vast importance will

follow the stand taken by the English

bankers.

They say that in the event Ameri-

can banks refuse to guarantee cotton

bills of lading, the cotton business of

the South would be thrown imme-

diately upon a cash basis, and that

this would mean a drain of millions

of dollars from the monetary cen-

tres of the country.

In this connection it is pointed out

that according to the statistics of the

department of commerce and labor,

for the fiscal year ending July 30,

1910, the total value of all unmanu-

factured cotton exported from the

United States was \$417,390,665, ex-

ceeding the combined value of the

country's exports during the same pe-

riod in corn, wheat, coal, petroleum,

refined oil, tobacco and manufactures

of iron and steel. In consequence,

bankers admit that a very serious sit-

uation has developed in the South

and that any system of guaranteed

bills of lading probably means an ad-

ditional tax upon the cotton prod-

ucer of the South.

One of the many plans which have

been suggested as forming a solution

of the serious problem which now

confronts the Southern cotton men, is

that the railroads which are the first

to receive the cotton, guarantee the

bills of lading to the American banks,

which, in turn shall guarantee them

to the banks abroad. In this connec-

tion an important conference among

leading cotton men will be held in

New Orleans within the next week or

ten days. Those who are behind the

movement express the hope that J. T.

Harahan, president of the Illinois

Central Railroad, will attend the con-

ference and lend his advice and coun-

DOING A LITTLE STEALING.

Bank Officer Alleged to Have Made

Away With \$80,000 of Bank's Se-

curities.

New York, July 24.—Counsel for

Erwin Wider, who has been formally

charged by officials of the Russo-

Chinese bank of stealing \$80,000

worth of bonds, admitted today that

he knows where his client is, and inti-

imated that Wider and the bank are

now in touch.

The bonds have not been negotiat-

ed, although it is strongly hinted that

they have been hypothecated with var-

ious Wall street brokers. Neither

has the case been reported to the po-

lice, and Wider's lawyer hopes that

when the bonds are restored to the

bank there will be no prosecution.

For salary Wider got \$1,200 a year.

He owned an automobile, and paid

\$35 a month for his house in the

Bronx.

THE SEXES AND THE SCHOOLS.

Noted English Educator Believes in

Separation.

From the New York Times.

Miss Creighorn, vice president of

the British National Union of Teach-

ers, in an interview the other day,

emphatically gave her views on mix-

ed classes on educational lines, on

moral grounds, and physical and pro-

fessional grounds. She believes that

it is better for boys to be taught by

a man and for girls to have a wo-

man teacher.

"Difference of sex," she said, "de-

mands difference of preparation for

different work in a distinctive sphere.

The ideal in education is to produce

as fully developed a human being as

possible, but teaching boys and girls

together means, to a large extent,

teaching them the same subjects, and

beyond the necessary 'three R's' there

is a certain fitness of subject that is

not only lost sight of when the sexes

are mixed but which to a large extent

means the sacrifice of the interests

of the girl to those of the boy."

As a consequence, the girl dabbles

in chemistry and higher mathematics,

when she should rather acquire a

knowledge of housecraft and house-

hold accounts. However, good the

mixed school, however, zealous and

conscientious the master at its head,

no man, says Miss Creighorn, can en-

ter into the little vanities, the fears,

the aspirations of the girl approach-

ing womanhood. In fact, he cannot

be expected to know the working of

the girl's mind. She is self-conscious,

fond of idealized, apt to err, very apt

to go wrong through want of a time-

ly word of warning. That is what I

specially mean when I talk of the

normal side. People point to the

home, where boys and girls are

brought up together. There the girl

comes into contact with her own

brothers and not other people's."

As for the physical side of the

WICKEDEST CITY IN SOUTH.